hills for food.

the possession of the Americans. They report that there is a great scarcity of food at Baracon, and that the Spanish troops there are in

bad shape. Over twenty thousand rations for reconcentrades have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, and the half-starved Cubans are flocking in from the

SANTIAGO CONSULTS WITH SPAIN. Washington, July 8.-The War Department

has posted the following dispatch: Camp near Santiage, July 7.

Hon, R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:

Perfect quiet to-day. At the request of Spanish general, employes of English cable company were sent in to him to telegraph his Government as to surrendering. Men are in good spirits and are making themselves more secure every hour. are making themselves more secure every hour Wounds are much less dangerous than similar wounds made with calibre .45. Among the large number wounded there are few amputations. Perhaps ten will cover it. General health of the command is good. One hundred and fifty cases of fever, which runs its course in four or five days, but is not serious. I am feeling much better.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

CERVERAS WORD TO BLANCO.

Off Santiago de Cuba, by The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio, Jamaica. July S, by way of Kingston, Jamaica. July 8 -- Admiral Cervera, before leaving here, sent the following cable dispatch to Captain-General Bianco:

To the Commanding General of Havana Acting on your instructions, I left Santiago de Cuba yesterday and encountered an American three times the strength of mine. force three times the strength of mine. The Infanta Maria Terrsa, the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya were beached and burned; according to an American report the Cristobal Colon was beached further west of Santiago. The Pluton and the Furor foundered. The men behaved so bravely that they won praise from the Americans. About six hundred were killed and large numbers were wounded. The rest were taken prisoners. All is lost, and we need money. money.

Villamii was killed, and probably Lazaya
Concas and Eulate were wounded.

Admiral Cervera, before leaving the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on Sunday morning, signalled the following message to his fleet:

The Admiral to his dear children: He hopes that God will grant us a prompt victory. Eighteen 8-inch shells from the New-York were fired last Friday, and it is now learned that they landed in the city, doing great damage. They were fired over the hills. Ashore it is believed that Santiago will surrender. If not, Rear-Admiral Sampson will shell the city.

A LITTLE FIGHT AT MANZANILLO.

Off Santiago de Cuba, by The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio, Ja maica. July 8, by way of Kingston, Jamaica July 8 .- The report of the engagement on July 1 at Manzanillo between the Scorpion and the Osceola and some Spanish gunboats was received here to-day. The American gunboats en tered the harbor and found one gunboat of 1,000 tons, two of about 300 tons, one very small boat, and a receiving-ship made into a floating battery. Two shore batteries and a force of soldiers who kept up a fire of musketry opened with the Spanish gunboats on the Osceola and the Scorpion. On account of the shallow water the commander of the Scorpion says the American boats could not go close in shore. For twenty minutes the fight was kept up, the

Catling guns on the Osceola mowing the soldiers down and the Scorpion's heavy armament damaging the gunboats. Then the Osceola and the Scorpion left the harbor and lay outside, close to the entrance, but the Spanish gunboats did not come out.

The Scorpion was hit twelve times, and her deck was somewhat torn up. The Osceola was hit several times. There were ha casualties, however, on the American boats, ----

SUMMARY OF THE LOSSES.

Washington, July 8 .- The War Department has received from General Shafter the following dispatch, giving, as far as he finds practicable up to this time, a statement of the actual casu alties in each division (except General Wheeler's) of the army under his command as a result of the recent fighting:

Playa del Este, July 7. camp near Santiago, July 6. Impossible s far to get returns, but there have been treated in hospital at Sthoney 1.052 wounded, and there are still 200 in hospital here. In Lawton's division there are killed 4 officers and 74 men: wounded, 14 officers and 317; missing, 1 man. In Kent's division, kliled, 12 officers and 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 562 men; missing, 62 men.

men.
In Bates's brigade, killed, 14; wounded 2 officers and 26 men; missing, 5 men.
Signal corps, killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man.
General Wheeler's report not yet received.
SHAFTER, Major-General.

General Lawton's division was made up of the 8th, 22d, 1st. 4th, 25th, 7th, 12th and 17th regiments of United States infantry, and the 2d Massachusetts volunteer regiment of infantry. General Kent's division was composed of the 18th, 6th, 2d, 10th, 21st, 9th, 13th and 24th regiments of United States infantry, and the 71st

General Bates commanded the Second Brigade of Kent's division, made up of the 2d. 10th and 21st regiments of United States infantry.

New-York volunteers.

PRISONERS ON THE WAY NORTH. Off Santiago de Cuba, July 7 .- The United

States auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., to-day, with the rest of the prisoners. The total is now 1,750.

GEN MILES REACHES CHARLESTON. Charleston, S. C., July 8.-General Nelson A. Miles and his staff arrived in the city at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon. At 8 o'clock General Miles boarded the lighthouse tender Wisteria and went out to the Yale. This was in accordance with previously arranged plans. It was said positively that the Yale and the Columbla would sail south before daybreak. The 6th Massachusetts is quartered on the Yale, while the Illinois men are on the Columbia. The expedition numbers in all 1,720 men. There are still in the city four thousand troops, and others are expected from Chickamanga.

The embarkation of the troops began at midday. They were marched to the wharf, where the steamers Commodore Perry and Planter were in waiting. The men went on board, and, amid the cheers of the spectators and the men of other regiments, steamed down the harbor in the face of a heavy rainstorm. The work of transshipping the soldiers was accomplished without mishap. By some mistake one company of the 4th Massachusetts was left on the wharves when the steamers started. Adjutant Rutler Ames promptly chartered a tug and took them out to the transports.

RANGE OF THE FLEET'S GUNS.

Washington, July S .- As the Navy is to begin fire on Santiago to-morrow noon, attention is directed to the range of the guns, for on this depends whether the bombardment will be confined to the outer forts or will be effective on Santiago itself. There are five battle-ships and two armored cruisers, besides the smaller ships, to open fire, namely, the battle-ships Iowa, In-

Dyspepsia

Requires for cure careful attention to diet, and the gentle but positive stomach-toning, digestion-promoting, appetite-giving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilia. The "magic touch" of this medicine in cases of dyspepsia has often excited wonder, praise and gratitude. If you or your friends suffer from dyspeptic troubles, we earnestly recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 gents.

CASHMERE BOUQUET

VIORIS.

diana. Massachusett., Orego., and Texas, and the armored cruisers New-York and Brooklyn. The Oregon and the Iowa are to be rushed with the Eastern Squadron to the coast of Spain, and therefore may not take part in the bombardment to-morrow. The three battle-ships and two armored cruisers combined have twenty-six 13inch, 12-inch and 8-inch guns, having a range of ten or eleven miles on an acute elevation, and a range of over six miles on the elevation which can be given in turrets. This is an elevation which can clear Morro Castle and the harbor batteries, and can about reach the city of Santiago. The maximum elevation on shipboard is 17 degrees. which limits the full range of the heavy guns

about one-half. It is only the large guns above mentioned that have a range which could get anywhere near the city, as the six-pounders and under have a range of not over three or four miles, while the Gatling guns are for close range, usually not exceeding 1,000 yards. The big guns which can be brought to bear with some prospect of reaching Santiago are in detail as follows: Indiana, four 13-inch, eight S-inch, Massachusetts, four 13-inch, eight 8-inch; Texas, two 12inch; Brooklyn, eight S-inch; New-York, six Sinch. The eight 13-inch gunz of the Indiana ron commanded by Admiral Sampson. and Massachusetts throw shells of 1,100 pounds weight. The two 12-inch guns of the Texas throw shells of \$50 pounds each. The thirty 8-inch guns of the Brooklyn, the New-York, the and the Massachusetts throw 250pound shells. The smaller guns necessarily rould be centred on the shore batteries and forts. The 6-inch guns and less throw 100-

pound shells and under according to calibre. Naval experts say that on the foregoing basis the bombardment of to-morrow will be confined mainly to the forts and batteries, for while the big guns can about reach Santiago when the ships are standing off a mile or so from the harbor, yet the most effective work can be done against Morro, Caye Smith, the Socapa and other fortifications leading up to the city. When these are reduced, the way is clear to Santiago

THE FIGHTING AT SIBONEY.

HOW IT APPEARED TO A LONDON WAR CORRESPONDENT-BRAVE AMERICANS BADLY ARMED.

Tampa, Fla., July 8 (Special).-G. P. Nuttall, ar correspondent of "The London Telegram," is the first of the correspondents to return from Santiago. He came in on the steamer Iroquois, with the two hundred and fifty wounded officers and men. Mr. Nuttall was present at the skirmish between the Spaniards and Roose velt's Rough Riders at Siboney, and he gives a most interesting account of the fight. He says that the Americans were outnumbered, and that the Spanish could have achieved a complete victory if they had continued to press forward from the beginning. They imagined, however, that the entire American Army was in front of them, and after the first attack fell back with great loss.

Mr. Nuttall says that he examined the wounds of a number of American soldiers, and, after talking with our Army surgeons, has come to the conclusion that the Mauser rifle bullet, used by the Spaniards, is the most civilized bullet ever used in warfare, as it makes a clean, neat wound, and while disabling a man temporarily, does not cause nearly so much suffering as various others. He cited instances where men had been hit two and three times before they knew

they had been struck. The old-style Springfield rifle, with which many of the Volunteers are armed, are most everely condemned by Mr. Nuttall. He says that it is the height of folly to send to the front men armed with these old-fashioned rifles. The Spaniards use smokeless powder and the latest improved weapons. They open fire on the Americans at a distance far greater than the old style weapons will carry, and consequently the Volunteers are at a great disadvantage in every battle. This was especially noticeable on July 1, when the 33d Michigan was brought forward to reinforce the American to reinforce the American Army. The men soon found that they were being picked off by the Spaniards, who were entirely out of range of their guns. The Michigan men at once began picking up the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, dropped by the Regulars, and taking the cartridge belts, so as to have the proper kind of ammunition.

The London correspondent said that the

so as to have the proper kind of ammunition.

The London correspondent said that the Americans fought like fiends. There was no giving way. They stood their ground when officers and men were failing thick all around them. In speaking of the Rough Riders, he said that they went in to the fight as coolly as though stepping up to a bar to take a drink. In this fight the newspaper correspondents were marching with the Rough Riders and consequently were soon in the thick of the fight. Several were slightly wounded, but Edward Marshall was the only one who received a wound that was considered serious.

BRINGING WOUNDED NORTH

Key West, Fia., July 8 .- Four transports carrying wounded from Santiago entered the lower bay this afternoon, with the intention of landing the most serious cases here. A Government tug went out to them and gave some information. which resulted in the hospital ships proceeding

to Tampa Key West is having its hands full in the at tempt to minister to the five hundred soldiers brought by the Iroquois Tuesday. The local facilities are limited, and the town just now, during the hottest spell of the year, is suffering from an ice famine, in consequence of the break-

down of the only plant in the place. Probably these considerations influenced a change of plans with regard to the latest cargoes

LIEUTENANT CAREY NOT KILLED. When the lists of killed and wounded began to come in from the battle field before Santlago among the officers reported to have been killed was Lieutenant Edward C. Carey, of the 16th Regular have lost his life in the charge on San Juan. Yes terday his father, Colonel A. H. Carey, U. S. St. Paul, Minn., received a message from his son saying that the report was erroneous, and that he was allive and well. Lieutenant Carey is a nephew of Frederick A. Stokes, of this city.

CERVERA MAY BE PAROLED.

yet determined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevalls here at the gallantry displayed by the old under misfortune. The disposition is to treat him with as great liberality as conditions will permit. It has een proposed that he be released on parole not to engage in hostilities against the United States until the end of the crew. Her men saw a terrible sight. The war, but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or to confine the Admiral technically within the limits of the Naval Academy reservation at Annapolis. All the other captured Spanish naval officers will be confined there, save the surgeons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Seavey's Island. Fortsmouth Harbor, New-Hampshire. The St. Louis is due there to-night or to-morrow with the first lot of prisoners, while the Harvard is just about to start from off Santiago with the remainder.

MARINES TO GUARD THEM Boston, July 5 .- A detachment of marines left

the Navy Yard to-day at noon, bound for Ports-mouth, N. H., where they will form part of the gward to keep watch over the Spanish prisoners who are to be brought from Santlago.

Continued from first page.

colors down, the Teresa flying a white flag at

"The crews of the enemy's ships stripped themselves and began jumping overboard, and some of the smaller magazines begen to ex-

"Meantime the Brooklyn and the Cristobal Colon were exchanging compliments in lively fashion at apparently long range; and the Orewith her lecomotive speed, was hanging well on to the Colon, also paying attention to the Vizcaya. The Teresa and the Oquendo were in flames on the beach just twenty minutes after the first shot was fired.

THE VIZCAYA IN FLAMES. "Fifty minutes after the first shot was fired the Vizcaya put her belm to port, with a great burst of flame, from the after part of the ship, and headed slowly for the rocks at Acceraderos.

where she found her last resting-place. "As it was apparent that the Iowa could not possibly catch the Cristobal Colon and that the Oregon and the Brooklyn undoubtedly would. and as the fast New-York was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered and attention given to the twelve hundred or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who struck their colors to the American squad-

"I therefore headed for the wreck of the Vizcaya, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate men, who were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks.

"I seen discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting on men who were struggling in the water after having surrendered to us. I immediately put a stop to this; but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef. These creatures had become excited by the blood from the wounded mixing in the water.

SAVES THREE LIVES.

"My boats worked manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship. One man who will be recommended for promotion clambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to

"The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent cloud effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string. and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors onto the Iowa's quarterdeck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

"As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels. I ran down to them. I found the Gloucesofficers aboard and also a large number of wounded, some in a frightfully mangled condition. Many prisoners had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans. The Harvard came off, and I requested Captain Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, and by midnight the Harvard had 976 prisoners aboard, a great number of them wounded.

COURAGE OF SPANISH ADMIRAL "For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to this action of the Spanish Admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope. That was that the Cristolal Colon would steam faster than the Brooklyn. The speciacle of two torpedo-boat destroyers, paper shells at best, deliberately steaming out in broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battle-ship can only be described in one way-it was Spanish, and it was ordered by Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement.

"In contrast to this Spanish fashion was the cool, deliberate Yankee work. The American squadron was without sentiment apparently. The ships went at their Spanish opponents and literally tore them to pi eces. But the moment the Spanish flag came down it must have been evident that the sentiment was among the Americans, not among the Spanlards.

"I took Admiral Cervera aboard the Iowa from the Gloucester, which had rescued him from the neath, and received him with a full Admiral's guard. The crew of the Iowa crowded aft over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side bare-headed. Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel, borrowed from Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester. The crew cheered vociferously.

A TRIBUTE TO CERVERA.

"Cervera is every inch an Admiral, even if he had not any hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him thoroughbred."

Captain Evans is intensely proud of his ship and her men. The Iowa fired thirty-one 12-inch. forty-eight 8-inch, 270 4-inch, 1,060 G-pound and 120 I-pound shots.

The officers of the Vizcaya said they simply could not hold their erews at the guns on account of the rapid fire poured upon them. The docks were flooded with water from the fire hose, and blood from the wounded made this a dark red. Fragments of bodies fleated in this along the gundeck. Every instant the crack of along the gundeck. Every instant the crack of exploding shells told of new havor. One of the 12-inen shells from the Iowa exploded a torpedo in the Vizcaya's bow, blowing twenty men against the deck above and dropping them dead and he finds himself in consumption. The only real safety for a man whose strength is failing from any cause whatever is to renew the Washington, July 8 .- The Government has not | 12-inch shells from the Iowa exploded a torpedo warrior and the noble spirit exhibited by him and mangled into the fire which at once started below.

The torpedo-heat Ericcson was sent by the flagship to help the Iowa rescue the Vizcaya's flames leaping out from the huge shot holes in the Vizcava's sides licked up the decks, sizzling the flesh of the wounded who were lying there shricking for help. Between the frequent explosions there came awful cries and greans from the men penned in below.

HUNDREDS OF SHOTS FIRED. This carnage was chiefly due to the rapidity

of the Americans' fire. Corporal Smith, on the lows, fired 185 almed shots in fifty minutes from a 4-inch gun. Two shells struck within ten feet of Smith and started a small fire; but the corporal went on pumping shots into the en-

DESTROYING SPAIN'S FLEET. emy, only stopping to say, "They've got it in for

From two 6-pounders four hundred and forty shots were fired in fifty minutes. Up in the tops the marines banged away with 1-pounders, too excited to stop to duck as the shells whistled over them. One gunner of a accondary battery under a 12-inch gun was blinded by smoke and salipetre from the turret, and his crew were driven off; but, sticking a wet handkerchief over his face, with holes cut for his eyes, he

Finally, as the 6-bounders were so close to the 8-inch turret as to make it impossible to gtay there with safety, the men were ordered away before the big gun was fired; but they refused to leave. When the 8-inch gun was fired the concussion blew two men of the smaller gun to the deck, as deaf as posts. Back they went again, however, and were again blown away, and finally had to be dragged away from their stations. Such bravery and such dogged determination under the heavy fire were of frewent occurrence on all the ships engaged.

During his stay on the Iowa Admiral Cervera endeared himself to all. After Bianco's order was issued he wanted to come out on the night of July 2, but General Linares said, "Wait till to-morrow morning. You will catch them at

The Spaniards ray that no torpedo-boats ever came out to attack Admiral Sampson's fleet. The Pluton and the Terror, they say, kept guard every night inside the harbor.

The Indiana was hit only twice. She fired no armor-piercing shells except from the smokeless-

The Oregon was hit three times; twice by fragments of shells. The Iowa was struck nine

NO FAMINE IN HAVANA.

"THE LONDON TIMES" CORRESPONDENT FINDS THE CITY QUIET AND DE-TERMINED.

London, July 8 .- "The Times" to-day publishes a long letter from one of its correspondents, E. W. Knight, dated from Havana on June 6, in which the writer gives details of his difficult landing in Cuba, experiences in prison and re-

In regard to the condition of affairs in Havana, Mr. Knight says he found the city in a very different condition from that described in the American press, and that the town is perfectly quiet.

Continuing, he says that there are no signs of popular excitement, and no intimations of a general massacre of foreigners, which has been foretold.

The correspondent also says there are no signs of famine in Havana, though he admits it is true that provisions are very dear and that there is distress among the poor, who are without work owing to the blockade, But he adds that the distress is no greater than sometimes experienced in London.

Of the present attitude of the population, civil and military, "The Times's" correspondent says he can hardly speak too highly, adding: "There is no excitement and no fear, but dignified, calm resolve to defend the country bravely. All here eagerly desire an American force to land in Cuba in order to try conclusions in a fair fight with the Spanish troops. The latter, I think, will give a good account of themselves when

BRAVERY OF ROUGH RIDERS.

COLONEL WOOD REPORTS ON THE BAT-TLE OF LA QUASINA.

Washington, July 8 .- The following graphic account of the battle of La Quesina has been received at the War Department: Camp. 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry,

Six Miles Out of Santia June 27, 1898.

Dear General: Thinking that a line about our

fight and general condition would interest you, I take this opportunity to drop you a line. We are all getting along very comfortably thus far, and find the climate much better than we expected. Also the country, which aside from being awful rough, and full of undergrowth, is rather picturesque and attractive.

resque and attractive.

We commenced our advance from our first landing place on June 23, and that night Corporal Young and I. as second in command of the Second Cavalry Brigade, had a long war-talk about taking the very strong Spanish position about five miles up the road to Santiago. He decided that he would make a feint on their decided that he would make a feint on their front, while I was to make a detour by trail, under a couple of Cuban guides, and take them in flank, and try to get them out of their very strong position, which was in the wildest and roughest part of the trail toward the town. Our little plan worked. I located the Spanish outpost and deployed on sliently, and when in position fired on them. Shortly after I opened I could hear Young on the right down in the valley. The fight lasted over two hours, and was hot at close range. The Spanish used the volley a great deal, while my men fired as individhot at close range. The Spanish used the vol-ley a great deal, while my men fired as individ-uals. We seen found that instead of 1.500 men. we had struck a very heavy outpost of several thousand. However, to cut a long story short, we drove them steadily but slowly, and finally threw them into flight. Their losses must have been heavy, for all reports coming out of San-tiago report a great many dead and wounded, and that they (Spanish) had 4,000 men and two machine guns (these we saw), and were under two general officers, and that the Spanish dead and wounded were being brought in for six hours; also that the garrison was expecting an assault that night, that the defeated troops re-ported that they had fought the entire Ameriported that they had fought the entire American Army for four hours, but, compelled by greatly superior numbers, had retreated, and that the army was coming, etc.

My mon conducted themselves splendidly, and

My men conducted themselves up against the behaved like veterans, going up against the heavy Spanish line as though they had the restant contempt for them. Your sincerely, greatest contempt for them. Your sincerely, LEONARD WOOD. To General R. A. Alger. Secretary of War.

A daring balloonist two hundred feet ly two hunging through the air hanging on to a parachute until it "O! well." he opens. "O! wen, says, "It usually opens in time" Sometimes it doesn't open and he is

doomed. This seem foolbardy but no more se than the sick man who says, "O, I guess I'll get well all right!" Disease is no guessing matter. If it isn't stopped it keeps on get-ting worse. Many a man begins

cause whatever is to renew the sources of vitality at their fountain-head. The best agency for this purpose is the won-derful "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. V. This Discovery goes directly to the aid of the enfectled digestive forces and enables them to make healthy nourishing blood, thereby building up solid muscular strength and active nerve force and energy.

ofutely marvelous things it does for sick people is The absolutely marvelous things it does for sick people is shown by the experience of Mr. Frank A. Startz, of Fayetteville, Fayette Co. Texas, who writes. "It affords me pleasure to textify to the remarkable curative power of Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was severely afflicted with trouble in my lungs—spitting up blood, and was so weak I was unable to continue my work. I tried several remedies which gave me no relief and I had commenced to think there was no hope for me. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me, so I tried it and began to improve at once, and was soon able to resume work. I consider it a wonderful medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Senson Medicale.

Dr Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser sent for 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only. Cloth binding 31 stampa. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN.

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE HINDERED BY THE FLOODS.

DEWEY STOPS THE REMOVAL OF FUGI-

TIVES FROM MANILA. Cavité, Philippine Islands, July 4, via Hong Kong, July 8.-Floods in the country districts are hindering the advance of the American

Rear-Admiral Dewey has given notice that he will not allow any more refugees to be re oved from Manila on board ship.

The German cruiser Cormoran left here to-day for Ilofio, where the British gunboats Pigmy

and Hattler are in the harbor. SPANIARDS HARD AT WORK.

Hong Kong, July 8.-A dispatch from Manila, under date of July 4, says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until General Merritt ar-

The rebels are practically doing nothing, but the Spaniards are strengthening their position. destroying huts and woods and constructing intrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of \$1,000 against anybody who shall raise the price of provisions. The Spanlards assert that, despite the loss of the waterworks, there will be no famine during the rainy season. They are confident that an ample force from Cadiz will arrive soon and annihilate the Americans, and they still hope to conciliate the natives. In the mean time they declare that they will endure patiently whatever comes and resist to the uttermost.

A SPANISH STORY OF REVOLT.

Madrid, July 8, 3 p. m.-The Spanish Consul at Hong Kong cables that the insurgents at Cavité, Man la Bay, have "revolted against the Americans." He adds that a sharp fusillade was exchanged and that the result is not known. In another part of his dispatch the Spanish Consul makes the assertion that the majority of the Philippine insurgents have received the American reinforcements with hostility, "because they included numbers of negroes

ITALIAN CRUISERS ORDERED EAST. Rome, July 8 .- The "Popolo Romano" says the Italian Government has ordered the third-class cruisers Piomonto and Dogall to proceed to the Philippine Islan is.

GERMANY WILL NOT INTERFERE. London, July 9 .- The Berlin correspondent of

The Daily Telegraph" says: "I am in a position to assert positively that Germany has never entertained the idea of preventing an American occupation of the Philippines. On the other hand, she has desired to be in a position to share the cake if other Powers are offered a slice.
"The rumor that Spain has already ceded a

Philippine port to Germany is entirely un-

IS IT A SPANISH PRIVATEER? ALLEGED TO BE LYING IN WAIT FOR

TREASURE SHIPS FROM THE KLON-DIKE.

Washington, July 8.-The Navy Department has een informed that a Spanish privateer, carrying five guns, is hovering off the coast of British Co According to last accounts the privateer was between Prince Charlotte Sound and Dixon's Entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities of the Northwest coast to prepare for a visitation.

Victoria, B. C., July 8.-United States Consul Smith has informed the Department at Washington that Pilot Westerly, who had been engaged to take the steamer Alpha north, has abandoned the engagement, having received a contract to take a tugboat to a privateer lying hidden in Queen Charlotte Sound, and to act as pilot. The pilot has been paid \$2,000 cash, the contract price being Consul Smith is reticent in regard to the matter.

San Francisco, July 8.-The report from Washington that a Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia is not credited here. Some time ago it was reported that a man named Brown had cabled from Victoria to the Spanish authorities at Madrid, asking for letters of marque, fit out a privateer, and prey upon the treasur ships coming from the Klondike. this was thought to be merely an advertising scheme, to revive the waning interest in the Klondike gold fields, and no trace of Brown could be found at Victoria. If a Spanish privateer is really cruising off Brit-

ish Columbia she will have rich picking. The steamers Roznoke and St. Paul are due to arrive almost any day from St. Michaels, with big shipalmost any day from St. Michaels, with big shipments of treasure to the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company. The steamer Lelanaw is also due, with returning prospectors and their cleanups. The Roanoke and the Lelanaw are bound for Seattle, and the St. Paul for San Francisco. Leon Closs, of the Alaska Commercial Company, when told of the alleged privateer, said that, of course, such a thing was possible, but he did not believe it. He placed the rumor on a par with last season's story that Chinese pirates contemplated an attack on the Klondike fleet, which caused the Government to send a revenue cutter north to escort a treasure-boat down.

The United States gunboat Wheeling is the only Government vessel at present in Alaskan waters, and she is convoying a surveying expedition to the Yukon.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

NOMINATIONS LIKELY TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

Washington, July 8.-It is probable that President McKinley will announce to-morrow the names of the Hawalian Commissioners whom he is to nominate under the provisions of the resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands. Unofficially it is understood that four of the five Commissioners will be Senator Cullors, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative hitt, of Illinois, and President Dole, of the Hawaiian Republic. The fifth member of the Commission, it is believed, will be a prominent member of the Hawaiian judiciary.

The Commission as above indicated is regarded as a particularly strong body of men, well equipped to undertake the great task before them. Both Mr. Cullom and Mr. Morgan are members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and both have been intimately connected with the negotiations looking to the annexation of the Hawatian Hitt is chairman of the House Com-His position in the mittee on Foreign Affairs. House and his experience in the diplomatic service will render his services on the Commission of great

WARSHIP TO GO TO HAWAII. PHILADELPHIA OR BENNINGTON TO RAISE THE UNITED STATES FLAG THERE.

Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., July 8 .- Instructions have been received at Mare Island to get the cruiser Philadelphia ready for sea immediately. Her supplies are now being assembled with the greatest despatch. She will go into commission on Tuesday, according to the latest

reports, and will probably get under way for

sea a week later.

The Bennington has about all her coal on board from the collier Swanhilda. Orders received to-day are reported to contain instrucions to her commander to start to-merrow. Either the Philadelphia or the Bennington will convey the official news of the action of Congress on the Hawalian annexation and formally

ADMIRAL MILLER TO GO TO HONOLULU. San Francisco, July S.-Rear-Admiral Miller

raise the flag in the name of the United States.

to-day received information from Washington that he is soon to be sent to Honolulu, on a special mission, presumably in connection with the annexation of the islands. He will receive his instructions early next week

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO HONOLULU. Washington, July 8 .- As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day, it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately, and the commandant at the Presidio camp. California, has been communicated with to learn what forces are available.

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WORK OF CONGRESS DONE BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN UNTIL DE

CEMBER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Washington, July 8 .- The second session of

the LVth Congress came to an end shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, both branches accepting the programme for adjournment marked out yesterday by the Republican leaders. There was some scattering opposition in the Senate to the recess resolution, but it was so ineffectual that it did not delay the prorogation of the two houses even an hour. So thoroughly weary had most members become by the strain of legislative routine put upon this Congress by the two long sessions of 1897 and 1898 that the usual pre-election vacation was welcomed with general acciamation. Only the intense political interest in the fight for the annexation of Hawaii has served to keep a quorum of Senators here since June 30, when the work of the Committee on Appropriations was brought to a finish by the beginning of the new fiscal year. With the Hawaiian annexation resolution disposed of, practically nothing of pressing importance was left to work on, so the session terminated to-day from mere inaultion. In the Senate the doors were closed when the hour for dispersal arrived. and no ceremonies of any kind attended the announcement that the deliberative branch stood adjourned until December next.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives the session was brought to an end with the singing of patriotic hymns and songs and volleys of cheers, in all of which the audience in the crowded gal leries, which was composed in large part of schoolmistresses and schoolmasters and other attendants and delegates of the annual meeting of the National Educational Association, joyously and enthusiastically took part. "America" was seldom sung with more spirit or finer effect, and the cheers for a united country, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the ex-Confederate "Yankee," Major-General "Joe" Wheeler, were equally hearty and

tumultuous. All this was an afterpiece to a sitting which had been marked by no small degree of partisan tancor that forbade the doing of much business. Mr. Handy, of Delaware, who seems to desire to earn a reputation as a legislative swashbuckler, took a conspicuous part in the disorderly proceedings, and did so without any apparent warrant, although he may have thought that his conduct was excusable. Men some-

times have such thoughts in Congress. Of course, there were some things in the trenchant speech which Mr. Ray, of New-York, delivered yesterday, and which was published in "The Record" this morning, that were unpalatable to Democrats, and probably all the more so because everybody knew them to be true. It did not seem to be the wisest thing in the world, therefore, for Mr. Handy and other Democrats to advertise the speech as they did by their performances both yesterday and today. The gravamen of Mr. Ray's offence was the reading by him of the following letter written by Champ Clark, a Democratic member of

the House, from Missouri: House of Representatives.

Washington, April 28, 1838.

Dear Madam: I have your letter of late date. If there is any earthly way to pass a pension claim through this Congress I have failed to discover it. Occasionally a Republican Congressman gets one through for the rich widow of some officer, but for a Democrat to get one allowed for some worthy poor woman or man seems impossible. I do not expect to get one bill passed out of sixty-five introduced by me. The Dingley hill does not bring in enough money to run the Government, and the Republicans are trying to make the pensioners pay the balance by keeping them out of their inst dues. Yours very truly.

CHAMP CLARK. Yours very truly, CHAMP CLARK.

Mrs. Lydia Lellar, Sullivan, Mo.

Mr. Ray said that at the time this letter was

written three pension bills introduced by Mr. Clark had been favorably reported by the committee, and one of them had passed both houses and been approved by the President. Mr. Ray's speech was one of the best that has ever been delivered in Congress on the subject of pensions, and it deserves a wide circulation, as well as a fuller notice than can be given here at this time. Considerable regret was expressed on account of the failure to pass the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Hobson and authorizing his transfer to the line of the Navy. The failure was due mainly to the attempt of the Democrats to expunge a portion of Mr. Ray's speech from "The Record." and also in some degree to the form of the Senate resolution. Many members of the House were averse to including in the resolution the names of the men Hobson selected to assist him in his daring and heroic exploit. They contended that to him alone belonged the credit of conceiving and carrying out the enterprise, and that if Congress were once to set the precedent indicated by the Senate resolution resolutions of thanks from that body would hereafter be

regarded as of less value and not so strong as incentive to heroic deeds. (For proceedings in detail and review see page 4.)

TOWN DESTROYED BY WATERSPOUT.

THIRTEEN BODIES RECOVERED AND MORS THOUGHT TO BE DROWNED.

St. Louis, July 1 .- A courier from Steeleville, the county seat of Crawford County, brought the news to-day that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout this morning. Up to this evening thirteen bodies had been recovered, but it is thought that more have per shed. Steeleville was a town of one thousand inhabitants. All the wires are down, and no communication can be had excent by couries.